## PUSHING WORK AT TAMPA

DEPARTURE FOR CURA DEPENDS ON SAMPSON'S SUCCESS.

The Army of Invasion Can Be Beaffy to Move by the Middle of the Week-No Details Neglected-Capt. Berzt's Experiences in Cuba-Fraise for Fighting Cubans-Bagineers to Look After Santtation Plans

TAMPA, Fla., May 7,-Things looked more like business to-day in Tampa than on any day since the troops came here. It is the settled cenviction of the officers of the army that invading forces for the island of Cubs will get erders to go aboard ship the moment that Washington gets the news that Admiral Sampson has met and vanquished the Spanish fleet, which they believe is near Porto Rico. It is their conviction, also, that the Admiral vill meet this fleet either late te-morrow or or Monday. There is no question in their minds about the result of the encounter, and they are making wagers with each other that the battle will be a shorter one even than that Dewey had in the Philippines. Some bets are recorded on an engagement of less than half an hour.

This merning the nine transperts that are at Pert Tampa were all around the coal dock taking soal, and large quantities of lumber were being leaded also; at the various quartermaster stores men were working hard and the stores were filling up capidly with the supplies that are

As headquarters in the Tampa Bay Hotel there were fewer officers about than there have been any day for a week. They were all out their regiments getting things ready a guick move when the orders They all had plenty of to do, and they have enough still in the way of preparation to occupy them at leas two days more, and there will be two or, pera, three days' work even after that in gettime the stores and the men and the horses to Port Tampa and on board the transports.

The first efficial news from other than Cubar segarding the condition of affairs in the island of Cuba came here to-day. Capt. Joseph M. Derns of the Fourth Cavalry, who sailed from Way West with four Cubans on last Monday to make alanding on the island and confer with ene of the insurgent forces, returned on the mship Mascotte. Capt. Dorst and the Cuhans sailed to Cuba on the tug Leyden of the mesquite fleet. He took with him as a gift for the insurgents he was going to see 25,000 sounds of ammunition for the Mauser rifles that the insurgents had captured from the Spanish. The last Commissioner from the United States to the island of Cuba, Capt. Smith of the staff of Gen. Gomes, had been aptured and shot by the Spaniards and Capt. Dorst's friends here were a bit worried about

Cant, Dorst told an interesting story of -Spanish battle that he witnessed and of the firing on his tug, the Leyden, which led to the reduction of the batteries at Cojimar. The Captain spoke of the wenderful bravery and nerve of the Cuban soldiers, and said that what they needed was clothing and food.

Brig.-Gen. Ludlow, who is to be chief of the engineer corps that accompanies the army of favasion to Cuba, and who is attached to the staff of Gen. Shafter, worked all day over maps of Cuba with half a dozen of the corps who ar rived on the Alamo. The Alame came in this morning with a hundred engineers and a lead of supplies. Gen. Ludlow, in speaking of the work that there would be in Cuba for the engineer

"The work is that we have not only to drive out the Spaniards, but the microbes as well. We are going to put the island in first-class san itary condition as well as subdue the turbulent element there."

The Fifth Infantry, which has led all of the other regiments in advances toward the front, ch arrived here several days before the rest of the army, and later went to Picnic Island for camp, has been ordered to make another change, and Companies A and C, under Maje oft to-night for Dry Tortugas. Company D goes to Fort Phillips, near New Orleans. Company G goes to Galveston. The band and headquarters have been ordered to return te Fort McPherson. This disposition of the regiment was rather a disagreeable surprise to th officers and men, who have been chafing for a campaign in Cuba and who had made every preparation to go.

The First Infantry moved down to Pioni Island this morning, according to programme and is now encamped on the ground until to-day eccupied by the Fifth.

The board appointed to make the examina its work and to-day was spent in drilling the officer candidates. The result of the ex aminations is not known and may not be announced for several days, but it is reasonably sure that, with few exceptions, the officers passed creditable examinations and will receive the promotions at once.

Col. William Astor Chanler and This outfit. who have joined the insurgent leader, Gen. Lacret, have established their camp at Tampa Meights, only a short distance in the rear position occupied by Col. Cochpan's brigade. Until last night the men slept on the ground without the shelter of tents and with only a blanket between them and the ground. Last night, however, their camp was visited by a rainstorm and the and his party were forced to retreat and this morning provided themselves with ocks which they awung between the trees Gen. Lacret received from the Junta to-day 100 rifles of the same type and calibre used b the Spanish army. They are for the officers and the escort of the General. Gen. Shafter an sounced to-day to the Cubans that they all

would be armed to-morrow.

## COLD IN CAMP THOMAS. toss Weather Chills the Soldlers at Chicks

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 7.-Almost wintry weather at Camp Thomas to-day made the diers shiver after the exceedingly hot wave of a few days ago. The hardy fighters don't d the celd weather. It was no easy matter to; keep warm at the camp last night with the mercury around the thirties, and all night the camp fires were surrounded by shivering soldiers. With the usual practical suspension of drills on Saturday the troops had little else to do to-day than to keep warm. The air wa more than chilly, while the sun was hidden be-

hind clouds that seemed to threaten snow, What the soldiers say is another disagreeable feature of cold weather in camp is the new or der limiting the amount of whiskey allowed to the troops. This does not mean that a prohibition campaign is under way or that the thousands of copies of the Christian Herald that are being distributed throughout the camp are having a total abstinence effect. The fact is that the military authorities have decided that the best way in which to get the men in proper physical ndition for campaigning in Cuba is to let them have little whiskey. There is much grumbling about the new order, but that will not prevent "eanteen inspection."

The reports from Commodore Dewey were all the talk in camp to-day, and caused the greatest enthusiasm. Another subject of general comment was the announcement from Washington that the regulars and volunteers will proably be assimilated in the seven corps into which the armies will be divided. sumed from that order that most of the reg! ments here will be sent to volunteer camps instead of to Cuba. The greatest disappointment over such a prospect is manifest, as the men and officers are anxious to go to Cubs, and do not relish at all the idea of being held back from a chance at the Spaniards until the volunteer are ready. At the same time the officers recogafsethe wisdom in the confemplated move. They say there is no doubt that a regiment or two of regulars in a volunteer camp would be of the greatest benefit to the corps so formed,

"The National Guardanien know how to delli," said an officer to day, "but they can learn

been notified of promotion. In fact, they are still Colonels and will remain such until they have received their commissions. Only when the commissions are at hand will the eagles of the shoulder straps give place to stars. The commissions will be made out by Adit-Gen. Corbin and signed by the President and the Secretary of War. They will probably reach Chickamauga early next week. The Col at the park who will receive them are Col. Ar nold, First Cavalry, acting Major-Ge command of the cavalry division; Col. Sumner Sixth Cavalry, commander of the Second Cav alry Brigade; Col. Henry, Tenth Cavalry; Col. Young and Lieut.-Col. Chaffee of the Third Cavalry, and Col. Bates, Second Infantry, com manding the First Infantry Brigade. these officers have received their missions as Brigadier-Generals the command of their regiments will develve, at least temporarily, upon the next officers in rank beneath them. By this arrangement Lieut.-Col. Viele will command the First Cav alry, Major Henry W. Wessels the Third Cavalry, Major Henry Carroll the Sixth Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. T. A. Baldwin the Tenth Cav alry, and Lieut.-Col. William M. Wherry the Second Infantry.

It is probable that a division review will b held in the cavalry division the latter part of next week. Brigade reviews have already been held. There are five regiments of cavalry at the park. The First Brigade includes the First Second, and Tenth regiments, and is commanded by Cel. Hunt. The Second Brigade, under the command of Col. Sumner, is composed of the Sixth, Third, and Eighth.

It may now be asserted with some degree of ertainty that the long-delayed and eagerly expected pay day will come on Monday. When he muster rolls had been made out on the last day of last month Col. Glenn, Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Gulf, with headquarters at Atlanta, telegraphed Gen. Brooks to have the rolls held here for inspection. On last Thursday night, however, an order came from Col. Glenn at Tampa that the rolls be forwarded to Atlanta at once. They were sent yesterday morning. Col. Glenn and his corps of assistants have been paying off the troops at Tamps since the first of the month. The rolls will meet the paymenter at Atlanta, where he will be compelled to stop for reimbursements.

Sending the rolls to Atlanta will facilitate matters and hasten pay day. Col. Glenn will come in person to Chickamauga, accompanied by several assistants. He is looked for at Gen Brooke's headquarters on Sunday evening. Payments will to all likelihood begin Monday morn ing. It will take two days to pay off the ensampment. In round numbers, \$100,000 will be distributed here.

Altoughh recruits are not enlisting at Chickamanga in satisfactory numbers the regimental ecruiting officers who have recently been sens to different States are meeting with success. Lieut. J. B. Baker, Eighteenth Infantry, who went to Springfield, Ill., on last Thursday, has written to Col. Andrews that men are swarming into his office for enlistment. Other recruiting officers are meeting with equally flattering remulta.

The court martial of the infantry division met again this morning. Its session was not held under an oak tree, but in a room in the Dyer House before a good warm fire. The cours heard evidence in the case of Private Stedman, Eighth Infantry, charged with murderous assault on Private Balahea. The decision in the case of Private Engleham of the Third Cavalry was published to-day. When his treop left Fort Ethan Allen, Engleham, who is a mere boy, ran away to see his mether before going to the war. He later reported at Camp Thomas. His story evidently struck the hear of the court, as the sentence was simply \$5 fine for absence without leave. Private M shall of the Tenth Cavalry was dishonorably discharged from the service and sententwo years in the penitentiary for attacking

with a platel. Lieut.-Col, Edward Hunter, who has been ap pointed Judge AdvocateGeneral of Gen.Brooke' corps, arrived to-day from St. Paul.

Capt. R. P. Lee of the Royal Artillery, Brit ish Army, who has been at Gen. Brooke's headquarters for ten days or more, left for Tampe to-night. He will join Gen. Snafter's head quarters and will accompany the first expedi tion that lands on Cuban shores. During hi military experience of more than twelve years the Captain has seen service in China, Indis and Canada. Recently he has been on the staff of the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada. He is the accredited representative f the English Government with the armies of the United States during the present war. e praises American soldiers highly.

BHAFTER'S INVASION PLANS.

Liout. Miley Leaves for Washington and Pro

TAMPA, May 7.-Gen. Shafter, commanding the army of invasion, has completed his plans, it is believed, for the invasion of Cuba and the expulsion of the Spanish, and to-night they are on the way to Washington in charge of Lieut. Miley, who is one of Gen, Shafter's staff,

Shortly after his arrival here to-day Capt James H. Dorst of the Fourth Cavalry, who is one of the army officers closest to Gen Miles, and who has just returned from an expedition to Cuba, was sent for by Gen. Shafter. Capt. Dorst reported to him the result of his visit. A little later Brig. Gen. Ludlow, who is chief of the Engineering Corps, and who had been working all day ove maps of Cuba, was sent for. The three were closeted for some time. No other officers wer admitted, and Gen. Shafter refused to see anybody. Capt. Dorst left the conference for while, and then returned, bringing with him a handful of documents.

Just before 7 o'clock Lieut. Miley was sent for. He remained with Gen. Shafter only a few minutes and hustled away to his room to prepare for a trip to Washington. He got the 7:25 P. M. train. He declined to say anything about

his trip. He took with him a value full of documents and maps and carried a bundle of maps. It is known that he expects to return to this city on Wednesday morning. This would give him one full day in Washington. It is supposed that he would present whatever he has in the way of documents to Gen. Miles and Secretary Alger and that he will return at once with orders re garding the movement of the troops.

OUR SOUTHERN COAST DEFENCES. Major Quinn Back to New Orleans After a Tour

New ORLEANS, La., May 7.-Major Quinn arrived in the city to-day over the Southern Paeific from Beaumont, Tex., where he parted with Col. Robert, the President of the Fortification Board, Col. Robert went to Galveston, where he will spend a week in inspecting the defences of that city. Major Quinn and Col. Robert eached Beaumont together after inspecting the fortification work now being done at Sabine Pass. They also inspected all the defences be low New Orleans, which they found to be all

that was expected. More mines will be laid to supplement the defences at the mouth of the river as soon as the monitor Passaic reaches Port Eads. The material for laying the mines is already on hand and is only awaiting an opportunity to be transported down the river.

Only Frontiersmen in This Regiment.

SIOUX FALLS. Is., May 7.-Col. Grigaby's regiment of cowboys, officially known as the Third Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavalry, is rapidly approaching complete erganization. The twelve troops have been enrolled and are new being mustered in and will proceed to Omaha as soon as this is finished. Applications have been pouring in from all quarters, but the plan of making up the regiment entirely of frontiers men has been carefully adhered to.

Patriotic Wemen of States Island

The Staten Island Woman's Club has decided to form a branch of the National Relief Associamuch from the regulars about as a little de-tails of camp life as cooking, sanitry arrange lick and wounded soldiers. POLO TALKS SOME MORE.

So far none of the new brigadiers here ha IF HE IS TO BE RICKED OUT OF CANADA HE DORSN'T RNOW IT.

> tice When He Says Dowey Is to a Train Mastin-Capt. Carrance In Becciving Many Letters from Gentlemen and Others Who Wish to Fight Him-250,000 Spaniards in Cubn Who Will Cut Out Our Work

MONTREAL, May 7 .- Befor Polo y Bernabé. the late Spanish Minister at Washington, and his party arrived here to-day and are now at the Windsor Hotel. During the day he received a large number of visitors, including Selion Martel the Spanish Consul-General in Canada and several prominent citizens. Senor Pole expects to remain here about a weak and will sail for Liverpool. When a despatch from Landon was shown to him say ing that he had been requested by the Governor-General, at the instance of Lord Salisbury, to leave Canada, Sefior Polo said that it was absountrue. On the contrary, not the alightest hint had been made to him, officially or otherwise, that his stay in Canada was embarrassing or should be curtailed. As he was here in no official capacity, no offence could be offered by his stay in the dominions of a neutral power.

A despatch saying that Lord Aberdeen had personally intimated to him the views of the British Government he also characterized as a fake pure and simple.

When asked regarding the despatches from Commodore Dewey, he said: "I am much indined to doubt the latest intelligence from Manila. The Americans possessed high power of guns, and, of course, had a distinct advantage. Manila would not surrender because the Spanish forces exceed 10,000 men, and the inner harbor is well fortified. 'The Americans have got eaught in a trap,'

he added with a smile. "The Spanish Navy," he went on, "has been greatly underrated, and f our ships meet Admiral Sampson's fleet on anything like even terms, I will not fear for the "Can you venture a prediction respecting the

"That would be merely guesswork, but I am onfident that Spain will successfully and triumphantly emerge from this trying situation so

cruelly forced upon her. "No," he said in conclusion. "I have no efficial advices respecting European intervention and have no opinion to offer. The reports of disturbances in Spain have been greatly ex aggerated. In fact, they have been trifling and possess no significance. Of course, there are always a few agitators in every country, and Spain is no more fortunate than her sister nations, but you may rest assured that all this talk about dynastic changes is worthless invention The Spanish people are a unit in resisting th unjust aggression of the United States and will

continue to struggle to the bitter end." Capt. Ramon Carransa, formerly naval attaché of the Spanish Legation at Washington, had something to say respecting his fruitless efforts to arrange a duel with either Gen. Lee or Capt.

"I am having a good deal of trouble," he observed, smiling; "in arranging for a meeting with a representative of the States, army or payy. My challenges to Gen. Lee and Capt. Sigs bee were direct, because I considered they had both reflected on the honor of the Spanish Navy.

I was most courteous in my communication to Gen. Lee, but failed to obtain even reply. With Capt. Sigabee I was more success ful. An unsigned telegram, evidently author tic, was received by me saying that Capt. Sigabe would be pleased to meet me if the Navy De partment permitted. That was a round-abou way, because any gentleman who wished to have his honor vindicated would only thin afterward of the consequences of violating the aaval rules

"A second impersonal message was received which was very indefinite, and I am still with out a definite acceptance of my challenge. I have been flooded with scores of anonymous and sourrilous letters from all parts of the United States heaping insults upon the Spanish army, navy, and people. These I have, o course, disregarded, Mr. Harry Dwight Friendship, N. Y., whom I take to be a gentleman, but not in my class, wrote, offering to fight a duel with navy revolvers at ten paces. I answered, accepting the challenge, but stimulating that as I had no quarrel with him .I should have the choice of weapons. I am still awaiting a reply.
"Mr. George A. Smith, attorney, at Presquile,

Me., may be a good lawyer, but he is no gentleman, for his letter contains nothing but insults, Spain may meet with a few reverses, but will give a good account of herself. The Amercans may be able to effect a landing on the Cuban coast under the shadow of their fleet, but will have their work out out for them. I don't think they will make any movement in force until October. To entertain any hope of success fuls operation they will have to send at least 200,000 men to the island. Spain has there 150,000 seasoned troops, besides at least 100,000 volunteers.

TO FEED THE RECONCENTRADOS Resumption of Belief Work in Cuba Expecte Within a Week.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Cuban Relief Committee, returned yesterday from Washington, where he had been in conference with President McKinley, Secretary of State Day, and Secretary of the Navy Long in reference to the disposition of the relief ship State of Texas, now held at Key West. As a result of this conference the committee expects action within the next week which will permit the landing of relief supplies in Cubs and the resumption of distribution to the suffering rec trados at one or more points on the island. The supplies on the State of Texas are in excellent condition, none being of a perishable nature but Miss Clara Barton and the Red Cross staff at Key West are anxious to begin the work of distribution. Miss Barton sent a long telegram here on Thursday reviewing the commu nications she had with Rear Admiral Sampson, and this was shown to the President. An ur gent appeal was made that the supplies be landed as soon as possible.

"The President and the Secretaries," Mr. Barton said, "gave most serious consideration to the probable condition of the reconcentra dos at the present time, and the desirability of landing the supplies from the State of Texas at the earliest possible moment for distribu tion, but they regretfully feel that it would not be advisable to attempt landing the supplies at the present time."

The President expressed to Mr. Barton his great satisfaction at the prompt and bountiful response of the committee, through the generosity of the people of the country, in having the relief, ship at Key West in less than ten days after the request was made to send her. The President was also gratified at the assurance that the committee was ready to send a second relief ship immediately upon request.

Mr. Barton has received a letter from Pulaski F. Hyatt, recently American Consul at Saniago de Cuba, who writes from Port Antonio Jamaica, under date of April 29, that 533 Cuban refugees have lauded there from Sandago. Consul Hyatt was notified of their departure from Santiago by the British Consul, and advised to have food ready for them at Port Antonio, as they had left hurriedly on a freight steamer and were without money or food. Consul Hyatt writes that many of the refugees were once people of wealth, but had been reduced to poverty by the war. He has

cared for them at Port Antonio Big Shipment of Provisions for Troops

CHICAGO, May 7 .- Rations sufficient to provision 40,000 men for thirty days, or 120,000 men for ten days, were yesterday sent from the Government Commissary Department in Chicago to the camp near Chattanooga. These supplies, for which \$160,000 was paid to packers and wholesale grocers of Chicago, and which filled ninety ordinary freight cars, were despatched in special trains over five railroads—the Illinois Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

DAPE. A. E. MAHAN RETURNS.

Came Under a Non-Combatant Name fo

When Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired, the well-known authority on naval warfare, and author of "Sea Power," left this country for Rome about two months ago, war was not re garded as an immediate probability. reaking out of war it was rumored that he was to be recalled for service on the Strategy ard. Furthermore, it was said that he had sailed on the Cunarder Etruria. The Etruria came in yesterday carrying, among others, an interesting, if somewhat mysteri passenger who went under the name of A. T. Maitland, His baggage was marked " A. T. M. If Capt. Mahan's baggage had been aboard it would probably have been marked "A. T. M." But the name of Mahan was not on the passenger list. Still, there are points of coincidence quite curious to contemplate.

Upon his last appearance in this country Capt. Mahan was a slender, tall, erect man with gray ish hair and mustache and beard. The A. T. Maitland of the Etruria's passenger list is alender, tall, erect, has grayish hair and a mustache, but no beard. America is not the only and where the barber plies his trade. A. T. Maitland was greeted at the pier by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont and Miss Lamont as "Captain." There was another Captain pard-Capt. Paget of the British Navy. Upon being asked about Capt, Mahan, he said:

"Why, yes; I met him on the boat. A very pleasant man-very. Travelling incog., though -very much incog. Doesn't went to be inter viewed. Said he wouldn't be interviewed or any account. God bless my soul, perhaps shouldn't have said even so much!"

A reporter tackled Herbert W. Bowen, lately our Consul-General at Barcelona upon the sub ject: "Is not A. T. Maitland Capt. Mahan f" Immediately Mr. Bowen became vitally inter ested in his luggage, and a moment later he di covered his family making signals in the offing Excusing himself, he fled. Meantime another reporter approached the subject of so much cos

"Is this Mr. Meitland ?" he asked. The tall, slender man bowed in assent.
"Are you not Capt. Alfred T. Mahan ?" the r

The other frowned: then his eyes twinkled Since I have owned to being Mr. Maitland not that enough ?" he inquired.

It wasn't, quite. But a fact subsequently dis overed was. His baggage was sent to 160 Wes Eighty-sixth street. Strange as it may seen that is Capt. Mahan's address. "A. T. Mai land" went to Washington yesterday afternoo Capt. Alfred Paget of the British Navy i going to Washington. He said that "he was here on a scientific mission, upon which he was not at liberty to speak further."

RED CROSS WORK GORS ON. Volunteers Continue to Put in Appearance Large Number.

These are busy times at the Red Cross Hospi al, 233 West 100th street. Dr. Frank Carpen ter lectured to the volunteers yesterday soon on "Bandaging," or, rather, had the un trained women make a practical application of the points that he had given them in a previous ecture on the theory of bandaging. Dr. Grinston of Detroit, who has put in his applica tion, allowed the young women to practice of

Women and men continue to volunteer in great numbers, but both Dr. Lesser and his wife, Sister Bettina Hofker-Lesser, say that they cannot have too many competent persons ready to go into the field. "The way in which men volunteers are coming forward is gratify ing indeed," said Dr. Lesser. "Several physiclans have come on from the South and offered their services, and many medical students and college students from this and other States are nutting in applications. For the most part th applicants are of a fine class. We have twentythree men with the degree of A. B., and their ages range from 20 to 25 years. They go into the ambulance service as assistants, and are willing to do anything. These men will cost the United States Government nothing, of course. Experience has taught that in war three nurses are needed to every ten soldiers, one for day, one for night, and the other for a reserve This being true, it is easy to see how impossible it is to have too many capable volunteers.

All applications from women fall into Mrs. Lesser's hands, who accepts or rejects them, as she sees fit. She receives on an average 100 letters daily, and they come from nearly every State in the Union. A large colored woman with an uncommonly dusky complexion, made personal application to Miss Dilworth, sister in charge of the hospital, on Friday.

begged to be sent to Cuba. "But what do you want to do?" asked Miss Dilworth. "Do you want to go along as an assistant nurse or to do laundry work or some thing of that kind?"

"Lo'd bless you, no, honey," answered the applicant. "I want to go 'long as a Scripte reader.

"But we aren't going to take any Scripture readers." explained Miss Dilworth. "We don't have any in the Red Cross." "Well," exclaimed the applicant as she left.

"dis la de mos' cur'ous society I ever have heard about not to have no Scripter readers." The volunteers will pack sulphur powders again to-morrow afternoon, beginning prompt ly at 3 o'clock. Such strict discipline is main tained when it somes to doing work of this kind that the volunteer who gets there one minute after 3 o'clock is not allowed to come in. This rule is enforced to give them a taste of the ne

cessity of punctuality in field work. NO LACK OF CHAPLAINS. Ministers Attached to Regiments Stand Ready

to Go to War. The proportion of volunteers among the chaplains of the National Guard has been very large, and the Church Economist, in commenting on that fact, says:

"Patriotic pasters by the score are looking beyond the peaceful fields they have been in dustriously tilling, and are beating their plow shares into swords and their pruning books into spears. Many active pastors have been enlisted already as chaplains in milita regiments. To speak of a few, whose plans we happen to notice in the papers: The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas of Springfield, Ill., has been chaplain of the First Regiment there for eighteen years. He has accompanied the regi ment on all its camping trips, and he will con tirue his connection with it, going to the front if summoned. The Rev. H. H. Kulsey of Hartford, Conn., chaplain of the First Regimen there, and the Rev. Asher Anderson, chaplain of the Second Regiment, are soon to leave for the field. The Rev. Dr. P. H. Mowry of Chester, Pa., goes with the Sixth Regiment from ter, Pa., goes with the Sixth Regiment from that place. The Rev. C. S. Bullock rides with the First Illinois Cavalry. Others who are more recently appointed to the position of chapitain are the Rev. Dr. George Giglinger, private secretary of Bishop Cosgrove and professor of philosophy in St. Ambrose College of Davapport, Ia.; the Rev. W. S. Crafts of the M. E. Church of the same place; the Rev. Dr. C. M. Hawkins of the M. E. Church of Kansss City; the Rev. Charles Harris Jones of the First Reformed Church. Bayonne, N. J.; the Rev. Dwight Galloupe of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Newark, N. J., and the Rev. Morgan Word of the Congregational Church of Toronto, Ont. Mr. Galloupe has received from some members of his church a handsome portable communion service, which he will carry with him to use as occasion may offer. The Rev. Dr. Behrends of Brooklyn, too, goes with his regiment, many of the members being also members of his own church.

"All of these chaplains, and many more, are active pastors, and their people have without exception granted them an unlimited leave of absence while their service lasts. Many of them offered their resignations, but the loyal churches refused to accept them, granting leave of absence and undertaking to supply the pulpit during the war. This is fully as great a sacrifice as that of the ministers in going, for a church without a regular pastor is a very disorganized body, and means very hard work for the faithful who keep the work going. Many of the church families also send representatives to the front, and farewell services have been held in many churches with patriotic music, fervent prepared prepared and church are reminded the older that place. The Rev. C. S. Bullock rides with

held in many churches with patriotic music, fervent prayers and tears, reminding the older members of the stern times more than thirty years ago.

Every regiment of the New York National Guard has a chaplain, and from the present indications there will be a full complement of ministers when our troops are ordered South.

HARBOR PATROLLED NOW.

NAVAL MILITIA ON DUTY ON THE STATE'S RIGHT TUGS. Will Signal the Bearest Battery When a Ver

est Violates the Argulations, Night or Day -The Brooklyn Girls the Tara Left Behind Provide Years and Cherelate Cake. The patrel beats offered by Gov. Black to the United States Government, to be used to enforce the new regulations governing navigation in New York harbor and the neck of Long Island Sound, went on station last night. The patrol squadron is in command of Lleutenant-Com nander R. P. Forshew of the Second Battalion, New York naval militia, and consists of the fol-

E. S. Atwood, C. P. Raymond, Fred R. Dalsell and H. B. Moore, Jr., chartered from Fred. B. Dalzell & Co. of 70 South street, and the N. Starbuck, Excelsior, Charm, and Jacob M. Heath, chartered from Hazzard & Brainard

The squadron sailed from Jewell's wharf, brooklyn, at 6:30 o'clock last night, the Charm Lieutenant - Commander Forshew's flagship, eading. Each boat was manned by a detail of six men and one officer from the Second Battalion, each man armed with a Lee-Metford rifle and carrying forty rounds of ammunition in his cartridge belt. Besides the detail, each boat carried two Captains and a crew of double the ordinary size. This was nade necessary by the fact that the boats will be on duty day and night, and one shift of the crew and a Captain must be on duty while the others are sleeping.

The boats, under the following officers, were assigned to the following stations: The Atwood Lieut, Ford and Capts, George Sheehan and John Williams, and the Raymond, Lieut. Beal and Capts, Charles Coon and David Stokes to the waters immediately outside Sandy Hoek; the Starbuck, Lieut, French and Capts. John Brandow and William Brainard, and the Moore, Lieut. Orlupp and Capts. John Hammond and Sandy Sullivan, to the waters between the Hook and the Swash Channel: the Charm, Lieutenant-Commander Forshew and Capts. Charles Brandow and Michael Sullivan and the Excelsior, Lieut, Harmon and Capts Thomas Raney and Charles Quinn, to the Nar rows; the Heath, Lieut. Beach and Capts. John Gully and John Ambrose, to the waters between Throg's Neck and Willets Point.

The Dalzell, Navigator Howard Patterson and Capts, Henry Denice and Richard Welch, with Paymaster Partington and Surgeon MacEvitt on board, will patrol the squadron and carry daily reports from Lieutenant-Commander For-shew to Capt. Jacob W. Miller, commander of the New York naval militia, on board the United States ship New Hampshire at the foot of East Twenty-eighth street.

In addition to her regular work, the Starbuck will be the supply boat to the squadron. Pay Yeoman A. H. Dodge, who is on board, has been istailed as the squadron commissary, and from the Starbuck the rations will be distributed. In the course of a conference yesterday afternoon between Lieutenant-Commander Field, U. N., who will command the regular patrol fleet for this lighthouse district, and Commande William H. Stayton of the naval militia, it was arranged that the militiamen manning the boats should not fire on a vessel violating the regula tions unless the strongest provocation was o fered. Gov. Black does not wish the State to ecome involved in any controversy arising out of the firing upon a vessel by militiamen in the

A system of signalling suggested by Lieu tenant-Commander Field was agreed upon, however, by which, night or day, the fact that a vessel has violated the regulations can be communicated immediately to the nearest shore battery, and the vessel will be brought up with a shot across her bows.

The commandants of all the harbor forts were

informed of the signal system agreed on and extra guard details were made to patrol the outer walls of the fortifications and watch for signals.

The citizen sailors were ordered to report at Jewell's Wharf at 5 o'clock yesterday afters They came from their headquarters, the old armory of the Thirteenth Regiment, at Fintbush avenue and Hanson place, by the Kings County elevated. Each man carried his kit in the regulation canvas bag, slung over his shoulder, besides his rifle, cartridge belt and side arms. The men carried also lanterns signal flage and signal torches. Following them same a van, bringing the hammocks and the luggage of the officers.

The upinformed observer at Jewell's wharf when the tars arrived there would have concluded that every mother's son of them was about an hour after sailing. It seemed as if all the prettiest girls in Brook-lyn had a particular interest in the naval nilitia men. The young women gathered at the wharf in twos and companies and droves Nearly every one of them had a pasteboard box which she guarded with great care until she got the opportunity to slip it into the hands of one of the sailor lads. Some of these boxes were opened at the wharf, and from the contents, it is a fair inference that shickens and chocolate cake, lady fingers, doughnuts, hard-boiled eggs, and pickles will be scarce articles in Brooklyn to-day.

When the good-bys were said most of the girls wept a little, as was proper, and all kinds of adwice was given. A girl in blue eclipsed all her comrades in the matter of advice. Her particular tar was an officer, and one, at least, of his names was Ned. After Ned had been told a number of things that he must and must not do, he broke away and ran for his boat. Just as he sailed away the girl in blue called out:

"Oh, Ned! Do be careful not to get your feet You'll catch cold sure if you do. At this even the other girls shricked, while the men on the boat and on the dock just guffawed. The sailorman disappeared into the

The boats of the squadron average from 85 to 100 tons and are from 75 to 100 feet long. With a double crew and the officers and men of the nilitia crowded aboard, it is difficult to figure how the militia sailors will be able to sling their The boats were chartered for five days

with the privilege of renewal for another five days. Admiral Erben was informed yesterday that the yacht Free Lance, armed with two Gatling guns, and to be used by him as the fingship of the mosquito fleet, will be ready for

NEW ENGLAND'S PROTECTION. cretary Long Says the Bestruction of the Spanish Floot In the Stest.

PORTLAND, Me., May 7,-Speaker Reed to-day rwarded to the Portland Board of rTade this etter, addressed to him by Secretary Long: "My DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In reply to a letter of the 29th, ult. from Messrs. F. E. Boothby and M. N. Rich, President and Secretary respectively of the Merchants' Exchange and Board of Trade of Portland, I beg to state that the United States cruisers Columbia and Minne apolis have been patrolling the coast of New England for about a week; that the United States cruisers San Francisco and New Orleans are now off that coast, and that other vessels will join them in a few days. The harbor defence gunboats and inshore patrol have not yet been established, as Congress has not passed the

bill appropriating money for this purpose. "It must be apparent to every one that the best security of our entire coast is in the dostruction of the Spanish fleet. Until that is dene there may be some danger of raids, but the New England coast is comparatively safe. Very JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

Rhode Island's Queta Filled.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 7.-The Newport Artillery Company and Company B, Second Rhode Island Regiment, which volunteered their services for the State's volunteer regiment, went to the State camp to-day to report for duty. The troops had a grand send-off, the scenes taking the veterans back to the days of '61. By order of Gov. Dyer the Newport naval reserves and a band escorted them to the station. The volun-ter regiment is now practically filled, and all recruiting stations have been closed. ALL CANADA IS WITH US.

Intement of a Canadian Delegate to the Con

BALTIMORE, May 7.-Bishop Wilson called a day's session of the Conference of the Methodie Episcopal Church to order. Congressman J. P. Dolliver of lows sent a request to the Conference that the reception of fraternal celegates from the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is one, be postponed for a week. It was decided to receive the fraternal delegates from England and Canada on May 11, and those from the Methodist Episcopal Church on May 18. No other business was transacted.

An interesting statement was made by th Rev. W. S. Griffin, fraternal delegate for the Methodist Church of Canada, He said:

"We are on the side of the United States. We believe there is no hope for Cubs, the Philippine Islands, or any other land which Spain might have until the Auglo-Saxon race gains control The Spaniards are builfighters and harbarians and they will remain so and keep civilization back wherever they are. The universal feeling of sympathy for the United States in Canada is re sarkable. Even the country press and the people of the small towns are expressing th ame feeling. It is unanimous and hearty. I wish to be particularly emphatic in making this

It was announced to-day that the resolutions adging support to the Government adopted yesterday had been forwarded to President McKinley.

NO MORE VOLUNIEERS WANTED. Gen. Corbin Says Men Ratsing Unautherine Organizations Are Wasting Their Time.

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- Adit.-Gen, Corbin said o-day that a great wrong is being done to the young men of the country. In nearly every State unauthorized organizations are being formed, the leaders of which promise to be able secure their acceptance by the Government, "It is a great wrong," said Gen. Corbin, "it is crime to take young men from their homes and their employment on the false representa-tion that they are to go to Cuba. It is being done in nearly every State. Men have been called into camp in citizens' clothes and led to be lieve that their organization will be accepted by the Government. I cannot conceive a greater vic lation of the laws. No one has a right to raise an army, except by special authority of the United States. Men engaged in these unautherised volunteer organizations are merely wasting their time. Unless Congress provides for an additional call for volunteers there will be no increase in the quotas of the States, all rumers to the contrary notwithstanding. There are several of these organizations in New York, and in Washington clerks in the departments hav been deluded into the belief that a regiment of volunteers will be accepted when only a quota is provided for. Something should be dene to prevent such misrepresentation."

TRIED THE HOMING PIGEONS An Experiment in Testing Whether They Would Ply Acress Water.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.-On Wednesday 100 homing pigeons belonging to the Americus Fiying Club of this city were sent down to Clay borne. The birds are intended for use in the United States army and navy, and the object in sending them down was to get them used to flying across water, so that should they be sent to Cuba with the army and navy they would not be afraid to fly across the water that stretches between that Island and the United States. The pigeons are part of the lot which were offered to the United States Government by the National Association of American Homing Pigeon Fanciers. In the lot were 10,000 pirds, some of them record birds. The birds were shipped by Mr. E. F. Baker, President of the National Association.

Although the birds were sent on Wednesday, they were not liberated until this morning. The full hundred were turned loose at 9 o'clock in the morning by L. P. Clifton, the quartermas ter of the steamer Cambridge. The birds source and after circling for a moment were off in a direct line to Balimore. As soon as they reached the bay, however, they became frightened at the sight of the water and doubled bac oward Clayborne. Three times they did this and then whirled out of sight across the country. With unerring instinct they recognized that the bay must have head somewhere, and they made up the coast They passed above Port Deposit, so far as can be learned, and came down to Baltimore from the upper end of the bay.

The first birds arrived before noon in Baltinore and the others arrived not far behind Although the object in making the birds cross the long stretch of water in a direct line is said to have been defeated, yet the sagacity of the birds in passing around the bay caused much comment.

NEW ORLEANS LEAVES NEWPORT. Mew York Woman Objects to the Diana

Statue as a Mascot. NEWPORT, R. I., May 7.-The cruiser New Orleans, Capt. Folger, sailed shortly after 1 o'clock to-day for Hampton Roads, where she will join Commodors Schley's Flying Squadron. A force from the torpedo station was busy all the morning on her torpedo outfit, and before sailing she fired two Whiteheads from her starboard bow tube as a test. Both were good line shots, the torpedoes running about four hundred yards. The outfit was then declared ready for service and after the meal hour the cruiser

antled. Capt. Folger, in speaking with a friend before sailing, said that he had received a letter from a woman in New York, whose name he would not disclose, objecting to the ship's mascot, a goldbronge statue of the goddess Dians. This statue was purchased by the officers in New York and was placed in the Captain's cabin. The woman said she was surprised that a Christian man like Capt. Folger should select such a thing for a nascot, and unless it was thrown overboard the ship would meet with severe reverses.

Capt. Folger said Diana would remain on the ship, and he felt confident that his vessel and erew would not be found wanting when the time came.

COAST SIGNAL SERVICE

our Stations Now Manned by Naval Reserve Men of the First Battalion

Capt. Theodore Kane, U. S. N., in charge of the coast signal service of the Atlantic division, has established his headquarters on board the naval reserve ship New Hampshire His assistant is Lieut. Duane, formerly of the naval reserve, but now of the regular navy. Four signal stations are now manned by the men of the First Battalion, namely, at Montauk Point, Quogue, Fire Island, and Cape Henlopen. At each station are detailed a quar termaster and four men. Eight telegraphers of the newly enlisted First Separate Divison hav seen detailed for work at these stations and at Washington. In addition, there are twelve operators of the new division under Capt Kane on the New Hampshire.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD.

the Yankee to Sail To-Morrow-The Prairie Taking on Ammunition. The auxiliary cruiser Yankee did not sail yes erday, as had been expected. It is expected

she will get away to-morrow morning Lieut. Huse of the Naval Academy at Annapolis reported for duty at the yard yesterday. He has been assigned to the Gloucester, formerly the Corsair, which is now at the Quintard Iron works.

Stores were taken on board the Thespis, Vik ing, and Restless yesterday, and the Prairie was receiving part of bar ammunition. A large force of men is working on the colliers King tor and Abarenda. St. Paul at the Delaware Capes.

LEWES, Del., May 7.-The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul is anchored at the Brown, about five miles up the bay from the Delaware Break-She arrived down the bay at 10:30 water o'clock this morning, and after some time spent presumably in adjusting compasses came to anchor at the Brown. At 10 o'clock to-night she was still at anchor.

"TEDDY'S" ROUGH RIDERS

PICKED MEN ONLY FOR THE WOOD, ROOSEFELT REGIMENT.

To Toughs or Wenklings Will Be Beinfred Men Apply for Rallament from Every State in the Union-The Rea Will Be Armed with Carbines, Pipiets' and Macheter

WASHINGTON, May 7.-Two stacks of letters were piled on Theodore Roosevelt's table in the Navy Department this morning. In one were letters addressed to Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, and over it a clerk of the department stood guard lest his charge alide over into the other and bigger pile and lose their official dignity. The bigger pile comtained notes to Lieut.-Col. Theo. Roosevelt, ask ing for enlistment in his regiment of rough riders. They come from every state and Terri tory, in the Union, and from all kinds and condb tions of men. Mr. Roosevelt eyed it with min "They are too late," he said, regretfully, "We

haven't room for another man, unless some of those we have got out. But they won's. They aren't that kind. Here is one," he said. lifting from the pile a card which bore the name of a New York journalist, "from the great-grandson of the man who led the mounted riflemess to victory at King's Mountain in the war of the Revolution. If any one should have the chance it is surely he. I will keep that. I know the man. To all the others I can only say I am sorry. Our ranks are full. But it is a good thing to see them come. By George, our young Americans are all right yet.
"We shall be ready," he continued, "this com-

ing week. After that I cannot say. The order to march will find us in the saddle. Meanwhile there is enough to do for us. Our men cals ride and shoot, and a good many of them have shown in the field that they can fight. They must be taught to fight together in a body. Our method will be for one man to hold four horses while three dismount and fight. Thus only threefourths of the regiment will be engaged at any one time. But the greater mobility imparted to it by the work of the other fourth will more than make up for the loss of fighting strength. Our men will carry carbines and revolvers-the Krag-Jörgensen carbine, a splendid weaponand for use, when they have shot away their ammunition, the machete, a much easier weap on to manage than the ordinary cavalry swords this last so that they shall not be defenceless in ang event. It is not the intention that they shall be swordsmen. They couldn't be made that in six months probably. The gun and the pistol are their weapons. They know how to handle them. The one thing we have to teach them is not to shoot until their horses touch the enemy. That done, the fight is won They won't need the sword. The mounted riflemen are the historic arm for the United States service, born of the peculiar conditions of fighting here.

"It was always a most useful organization. In the Revolutionary war they came out of the Western mountains, riding sixty miles the last day, and smashed the British under Col. Ferguson. In the war of 1812 they beat Tecum seh and the British General Proctor, and in the Mexican war they marched against and conquered New Mexico and Chihuahua. Frontiersmen were fearless and inured to all the hardships of campaigning, so that their advance was not burdened with any hospital ser-vice. They won where they went. We shall follow where they led."

The 780 men that will make up the regiment are now hastening toward the rendezvous at San Antonio, Tex., from West and East. The ast of the recruits from Washington, thirtyodd in number, went from Mr. Roosevelt's of fice in the Navy Department to the cars to-day. They were as stalwart a body as one would wish to see, and singularly promiscuous. Some wore the broad-brimmed hat and had the bronzed cheek of the plains, and others bore the unmistakable stamp of the student and the clubman, but these latter were athletes and trained sportsmen. All mingled with easy good fellowship. Old friends recognized each other among the broad-brimmed and the society men. They had met; in the hunting camp b

All told, there are some forty college-bred sen among the enlisted rough riders, graduates of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and other institutions, upon whom the life of the city has palled; clubmen who take gladly the life and the excitement of the camp in exchange for their favorite brand of Chateau Latitte, young millionaires, set on proving that inherited wealth has not corrupted their manhood. They are not officers-they are troopers, and will ride with the cowboy, sleep with him under the open ky, and fight by his side. There are soldiers upon whom the life never lost its grip, perhaps half a hundred of them, and a doses fremen and policemen personally known to Mr. Recesevelt for their fighting pluck. The bulk of the regiment is made up of the men from the plains, from Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory—cewboys and minera bred to the use of the horse and rifle and to roughing it in the open. Some of these have served in the National Guard in their several States. These form the strong backbone of the

There is hope yet for some of the aspirants whose applications came to-day too late. That there will be vacancies once the regiment is assembled and under military discipline is not to be doubted. Short work will be made of the saloon cowboy, the bad man who wants to be

a terror, to shoot and fly around in camp. "They will be turned out as quickly as they make a break," said Mr. Roosevelt, who knows the type thoroughly. Some weaklings there will be, too, from the towns, especially, perhaps, the southwestern towns, who know nothing of wild life, but who like to put on a broad hat and be called cowboys. These, too, will break down and be dropped in a hurry. They will take themselves out soon enough when they find what the camp really means. The fighters will remain, rough riders all, but no "ter-Then the regiment will be organized on rors." the model of the famous Texas Rangers and ready for the field. Col. Wood is now at San Antonio drilling the men who are already there and receiving the rest. Mr. Roosevell joins him as soon as he can let go of his work in the Navy Department. The two men whe are to lead the corps are typical specimens of the plainsmen and fighter, plus the educated gentleman, as one could, find. Everybody knows who Theodore Roosevelt is and what ne is, and that it was he who got the navy into the splendid fighting trim in which it was able to strike the crushing blow it did at Manila. The navy loses in him the most energetic Assistant Secretary it ever had. Col. Wood is just such another. More or better could not he said about him. He and Roosevelt are old friends. Together they will make the mounted rifles they lead to Cuba as famous as Dewey made the American ships in the far East, if they ever have the chance he had of sailing in.

Regiment of Union Men. The Amalgamated Painters and Decorators'

Union of the Greater New York has decided to form a regiment of 1,000 men and offer its ser-vices to Gov. Black. The enrollment is now ge-ing on, and is said to be making good headway. 66 mg mg 71

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